NEW YORK STORE

TO=DAY

Our Annual June Sale of

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Begins. The Sale of Sales. Better

Not Miss

PettisDryGoodsCo

Skin Diseases

Require S-a-n-a-d-o-r Skin Soap,

Because it contains a new non-poisonous vegetable antiseptic, not found in any other preparation-the latest and best discovery of science for the cure of eczema, pimples, blackheads, rash, chafing, prickly heat, sunburn, bites, stings, etc., etc.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES DENY IT.

They Say West Indianapolis Schools Observed Memorial Day.

Members of the West Indianapolis School Board deny the statements published yesterday concerning the observance of Memorial day by the schools of the suburb. Their denial is emphatic, and they charge that the information was given for political effect, as school commissioners are to be elected by the Council to-night. James Too-

ley, president of the board, said last night: "We desire to say that the schools were unity to all teachers and pupils to attend Memorial services. Also, we wish to say that flags were displayed from all our buildings, with a single exception, and there was no flag for that building. The flags floated nearly all the day, until it became necessary to have them for decorating the hall for commencement exercises. To quote from the article: "The usual custom is to adjourn the regular sessions and hold short services in the morning, followed by a parade and decoration of the soldiers' graves by the children.' If the person giving that information had investigated a little he would have found that no such arrangement ever existed, as this is the first year we have had nine months' term, and it is the first time there has been school during Memorial week. For some reason, some one has misrepresented the truth, either pur posely or ignorantly. We observed the day, as the records will show. Alvin T. Hovey Post asked us to compel the teachers and children to march to the Statehouse grounds. The day promised to be hot, the distance was great and, as many parents objected, we did not see fit to issue such in order. It is a matter worthy of note that a great many of the flowers used at Crown Hill upon that day were donated by the school children of West Indianapolis,

with them, and understanding the observance. The members of the board held a consultation yesterday, at which much surprise was expressed at the information as given in the article. They say it was a surprise to a majority of the citizens, and they believe the information was given for some evil purpose.

who gave, knowing what was to be done

AMUSEMENTS.

Continuous Show at the Park. The real novelty of the present season at the Park is the continuous show which opens this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with a programme which combines two distinct performances-one dramatic and the other vaudeville. The dramatic bill to-day and until Thursday is "Passion's Slave," and the company appearing is headed by William Murdock and Miss Mate Stevens. On Thursday this portion of the bill will be changed to "Fate." Bartley Campbell's great comedy drama. There are a score of vaudeville artists on the programme, chief among them being Bonnie Lottle, the Buomans, Moreland and Thompson, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, Irvin T. Bush, the Victorellis, sisters Mendoza, Harry B. Castle, The most thrilling aerial act, perhaps, ever seen here is that of the sisters Mendoza, and their daring may be the hit at the Park to-day. The doors will open at 1 p. m. to-day, and remain open until 11 o'clock to-night, the prices from 1 to 5 o'clock being

regular matinee prices, and from 5 to 11

o'clock regular Park night prices. Electric

fans keep the theater cool.

Cora Potter's Dagger. The dagger with which Mrs. Potter is certain some day to kill her companion actor has a history and a natural thirst for blood. It was the weapon with which a Chinese pirate defended himself against capture with such lusty strokes that when the freebooter was finally slain he lay on a pile of corpses of his own manufacture. A mandarin, hearing that Mrs. Potter had a taste for such appalling things, sent the dagger to her, and I have often heard her speculate over the number of lives the knife had taken. Its rude pattern as well as its bloody history commended this weapon to the tragedienne when she desired to kill Marat. Usually, when such fearful deeds are shown on the stage, a telescope dagger is employed, the blade blunt and running back smoothly and instantly into a sheath in the handle. But Mrs. Potter's pirate dagger is the genuine thing, with a sharp point and a keen edge. In stabbling Marat she always reverses the blade so that it rests along her wrist, while her knuckles strike the tyrant's breast. But some time in her tragic frenzy Charlotte Corday will forget the wrist movement and Mr. Bellew will go

Chinamen, and it haunts Bellew more terribly than its fellow pursued Macbeth. Notes of the Stage. Lillian Russell's voice broke down in "The Tzigane" last week, and Clara Lane has been singing the title role. General Harrison has a box for "Thrilby."

where the critics cease from troubling and

the actor is at rest. That dagger is natur-

ally bloodthirsty. It began a career of crime

some seven years ago by killing a dozen

to be first given to-night in New York by Richard Mansfield's company at the Gar-Yvette Guilbert is now singing at the Empire, London, a French version of "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her

Vesta Tilley, the English singer who has been at Tony Pastor's, opens with David Henderson's "Aladdin, jr.," at the Chicago Opera House to-night.

DeWolf Hopper is credited with the solitary hit in the Couldrock benefit performance of "The Rivals" at New York Friday. In the cast were Joe Jefferson, Mrs. John Drew. Viola Allen, Nellie McHenry, Nat Goodwin, Crane, Keene, Scabrooke and Henry Miller. The benefit netted over \$5,000 for the veteran C. W. Couldrock.

teresting to recall that under Queen Elizabeth a statute was enacted, reading that all common players, all jugglers, tinkers, pedlers and petty chapmen should be taken, adjudged and deemed rogues, vagabonds and sturdy beggars, and should be stripped naked, and be whipped until his or her body be bloudye, and sent streghte way to the parish where he was borne. Nor was an actor freed from the danger of being publicly whipped until the reign of George IV.

NEW BIKE FACTORIES

TWO ADDITIONAL COMPANIES IN THE INDIANAPOLIS FIELD.

Old Wheel Works, One of the City's Landmarks, to Be Torn Down-Industrial Items.

for its bicycle manufactories as for its ounge manufactories, Indianapolis manufacturing more lounges than any other city in the world. The Bellis Cycle Company has got under way, turning out a high grade of wheel, and is working already thirty-five men, and will increase the number as fast as it can get in machinery and other tools required. This company is composed of Chalmers Brown president, W. H. Schmidt vice president, W. K. Bellis secretary, B. L. Webb treasurer and Jacob Eller superintendent. Their wheel is covered by several patents, and is one which it is thought will sell. Two of the wheels were purchased last week by two young men who visit Europe this year for pleasure,

and will go about on these wheels. The stock for the bicycle works which he Kregelo syndicate is to build is all taken and it is probable that they will lease the former shops of the Dean Brothers to manufacture bicycles in until they can erect their own buildings. Mr. Kregelo says it is intended to have works here second to none.

ANOTHER LANDMARK TO GO.

Old Wheel Works on South Illinois

Street to Be Torn Down. Within a few days the Parry Manufacturing Company will begin the tearing down of the old Osgood & Smith wheel works building, on South Illinois street, to give room for larger and more modern buildings. The first building on the ground was erected in 1847 by C. H. Crawford and J. R. Osgood, for making lasts and other shoemakers' implements. Six years later Mr. Crawford retired, leaving Mr. Osgood as It is a non-poisonous, antiseptic scap for the relief and cure of all diseases of the skin and scalp. For toilet use it is twice as good as plain scap for the same price. A perfect scap for the baby. For sale by all druggists—25c. Sanador Medical Co., 10 and 12 Vandewater St., N. Y. sole proprietor. Finding the first building buildings in 1853 were originally three stories in height, twenty-five feet wide by 100 feet in length. Later, additions were made to the building. In 1866 the manufacture of hubs was added, and L. M. Bugby was admitted to the firm. A few weeks later S. H. Smith became an equal partner, and the manufacture of wagon and carriage materion an extensive scale was added. In February, 1865, the shops were gutted by fire, and within ninety days the manufactory was rebuilt with more additions. In 1865 Osgood & Smith purchased the exchisive right to manufacture the Sarvern patent wheel. In order to secure a larger working capital, Mr. Woodburn was taken n as a partner, and the firm title was changed to Woodburn, Smith & Co. The company purchased a large tract of land in Orange county, Indiana, and there erect-ed a saw mill, and from there drew largely their timber supply.

In 1870 the concern was changed into joint stock company, and named the Woodburn-Sarven Wheel Company, with a capital of \$250,000. Mr. Osgood died in 1871, and a few years later Mr. Smith died. In June, 1873, the works were subjected to another ugly fire, in which chief engineer Glazier was killed. The walls were again patched up and used for wheel works until the new ildings were erected on the west side by Pratt & Bybee, who had become members of the firm after the death of Mr. Smith These buildings are now to be torn down to make room for two four-story buildings, with a basement, to be erected by the Parry Manufacturing Company. One building is to be 166 feet long by eighty-eight feet wide, the other fifty feet long by eighty-eight feet wide, constructed of brick, resting on stone foundations. The Parry Manufacturing Company will award the contract for the building the present week.

A Surprise to Competitors. For three consecutive years Paul Krause, dealer and manufacturer of furnishing goods, has been awarded the contract to fit out with civilian suits the graduates of West Point and the furlough class, a contract which annually amounts to several thousand dollars, and, as it is done against the strongest competition, the award is the more creditable to this Indianapolis establishment. The contract is not let to the lowest bidder, but to the house which shows the most satisfactory line of furnishing goods. There is always eight to ten competitors and that a Western house should get the contract when the noted houses of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore compete for the business is what surprises the Eastern manufacturers. This year the graduating class numbers afty-four and the furlough class eightyfour, to all of whom Mr. Krause has, in the last thirty days, shipped the goods to West Point for their civilian outfits. Through this source the furnishing house of Paul Krause has become known all over the country. In the last two months Mr. Krause has received orders from fifteen different

States, which were traceable to the house furnishing the West Point graduates. Business Better than Last Year. One of Indianapolis's most important industries is the manufacture of pants, overalls, shirts, etc., giving employment to fully twelve hundred men and women and several hundred sewing machines. Inquiry among the manufacturers of these articles shows that, while they are not driven to their fullest capacity, it being the quiet time of the year with them, practically between seasons, they are doing 50 per cent. period last year and from inquiries received are of the opinion that a good fall trade is in prospect. Goods are sold low, but the

material from which the articles are manufactured sells at reasonable figures. The Millers Make a Bad Record. The Indianapolis flouring mills in the month of May turned out but 21,994 barrels of flour, the lightest production in any month for n wyears. In April the local mills turned w 43,048 barrels of flour and in May, 1894, 48,036 barrels. The light business done is, of course, attributable to the trouble they experienced in getting wheat of the grade they convert into flour. Within the last ten days two hundred carloads of wheat have been brought from Chicago to

this market, an unusual thing. The Business of Packing Houses. The summer killing packing houses since March 1, the beginning of the summer packing season, have slaughtered 126,800 hogs. 26,600 more than in the corresponding period of 1894, and this increase was made largely in May and in the latter part of the month. The Kingan packing house is now killing 1,500 to 2,000 hogs a day, and the Moore Packing Company four to five hundred a

A Monster Machine. Hetherington & Berner will, this week, ship to Newark, N. J., a rotary miller for turning both ends of a column at one time with the most perfect accuracy. The machine, which is in the form of a lathe, is forty feet in length and weighs over fif-

teen tons. The machine is an invention of

one of the firm and is to revolutionize in

cost the turning off of large iron columns. Big Month's Business at Stock Yards. The Indianapolis stock yard did the largest business last month of any month of May since established. There were received 105,429 hogs, against 83,617 in May, 1894; 6,645 head of cattle, against 5,164 head in May, 1894; 9,199 head of sheep, against 6,133 in May, 1894, and 1,582 horses and mules, against 546 in May last year.

Contents of the Elevators. June 1 the Indianapolis elevators contained 47,425 bushels of wheat, against 110,228

of the corresponding date in 1894; 115,380 bushels of corn, against 38,600 bushels corresponding date 1894, and 71,348 bushels of oats, against 1,500 corresponding date last

May Weather Summary. The following is a summary of meteorological conditions at Indianapolis during the month of May as observed at the United States Weather Bureau:

Mean barometer, 30.96; highest, 30.33, on the 21st and 22d; lowest, 29.76, on the 26th. Mean temperature, 61 degrees; highest, 96 degrees, on the 21st; lowest, 33 degrees, on the 14th. Greatest daily range, 34 degrees, on the 27th; least daily range, 8 degrees, on the 15th. Mean temperature for this month in 1871, 68; 1872, 64; 1873, 64; 1874, 66; 1875, 62; 1876, 66; 1877, 62; 1878, 62; 1879, 66; 1880, 68; 1881, 70; 1882, 58; 1883, 61; 1884, 62; 1885, 60; 1886, 64; 1887, 67; 1888, 60; 1889, 60; 1890, 62; 1891, 60; 1892, 60; 1893, 60; 1894, 62;

of daily mean temperature, 29 deg.; average daily excess, 0.90; accumulated deficiency of daily mean temperature since Jan. 1, 332 deg.; average daily deficiency, 2.

Prevailing direction of wind, south; total movement of wind, 4,866 miles; maximum velocity, direction and date, 30 miles; north-west on the 13th, Total precipitation, 1.07 inches; number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 11. Total precipitation (in inches) for this month in 18/1, 1.59; 1872, 3.22; 1873, 3.89; 1874, 4.03; 1875, 5.13; 1876, 5.11; 1877 2.09; 1878, 3.24; 1879, 3.38; 1880, 8.22; 1881, 3.78; 1882, 7.65; 1883, 4.02; 1884, 4.80; 1885, 3.66; 1886, 3.82; 1887, 2.39; 1888, 4.73; 1889, 5.76; 1890, 3.61; 1891, 1.61; 1892, 8.83; 1893, 3.15; 1894, 4.52; 1895, 1.07. Average precipitation for this month for twenty-five years, 4.13. Total deficiency in precipitation during month, 3.14; total deficiency since Jan. 1, 10.01. Number o clear tays, 11; partly cloudy, 14; cloudy, 6. Dates of frost, 17th, 21st and 22d. Killing frost on the 21st.

BUTLER A GOOD CATCH.

Quantities of Stolen Goods Found by

Police in His Room. George Butler, the burglar arrested by Merchant policeman Bacon, has turned out to be a much-wanted man. For some time the detectives have been looking for a man who occasionally entered stores and stole goods of considerable amounts. The robberies have not been frequent, but there have been enough to demonstrate that the same party was responsible, and that that party understood his business very well Yesterday the detectives made a search of Butler's room on North Mississippi street and recovered enough stolen property to fasten a half-dozen crimes to him. In the room were clothing, jewelry, toilet arti-cles, revolvers, knives, razo and barbers' tools. One of the watches was identified as that stolen from Hal Enslinger at the time Potter's drug store, corner of Pennsylvania and North streets, was robbed, in April. Mr. Enslinger was left for a short time yesterday with Butler, and the latter acknowledged having entered the store where Enslinger was asleep.

"You are a terrible hard sleeper. Butler. "I made more noise that night than an army of tramps, and I'll swear thought you was going to wake up every minute. But you didn't stir, and I said then you were a corkin' good sleeper. Some of the clothing recovered was recognized as a part of that stolen from one of the misfit parlors. Nothing is known of Butler here, but it is believed that he is what is known in police parlance as "a good man." His right name is supposed to e Gregg.

BICYCLERS IN A NEW ROLE. They Capture a Horse Which Had De-

molished an English Trap. The horse attached to Horace Wood's fine English trap ran away on East Ohio street yesterday afternoon and almost demolished the vehicle at the corner of Massachusetts avenue by bringing it up smartly against a telegraph pole. The horse bound ed away from the trap and dashed up Massachusetts avenue. A half dozen bicyclers started in pursuit of the animal and overtook it within a few blocks. The

driver was not injured. CITY NEWS NOTES.

The wife of patrolman Walker was attacked with a severe stroke of paralysis yesterday. The senior class of the Girls' Classical School presents its closing exercise in literature at the Central Christian Church,

corner of Delaware street and Fort Wayne

avenue to-night. THE COURT RECORD.

Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge. Nancy A. Davis vs. Simon Davis; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff Marquis Harvey vs. Nancy J. Harvey; divorce. Dismissed Nancy J. Harvey vs. Marquis Harvey; di Mary J. Campbell vs. Richard C. Campbell; divorce. Dismissed. William Jackson vs. Alice G. Jackson; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. John Voorhees vs. Indianapolis Car Manufacturing Company; receiver. Receiver Avery files final report. Ambrose N. Hamlin vs. Nancy Hamlin partition. Commissioners file final report.

Superior Court. Room 2-L. M. Harvey, Judge. Jennie Hart vs. William Hart; divorce

Decree granted plaintiff. Judgment for costs against defendant. Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew. Judge. Lola Williams vs. George Williams; di vorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Martha A. McGuire vs. Willard M. Mc Guire; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff and maiden name restored to Martha A. Allison. Costs against defendant. Rosa Church vs. Harry Church; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff Charles Rashig vs. Aaron Clem; note udgment for plaintiff for \$53.60.

Albert Reardon vs. Maggie Reardon; di orce. Decree granted plaintiff. Jennie Urmey vs. George W. Urmey; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff and cuslody of children.

Circuit Court. Edgar A. Brown, Judge.

In re petition of the Indiana Central Saving and Loan Association for change of name. Trial by court. Finding in favor of petitioner and name changed to Mehanics' Mutual Saving and Loan Asso-City of Indianapolis vs. Harry A. Beck. Appeal from City Court. Dismissed and City of Indianapolis vs. Charles Reichart for selling liquor without license. Dismissed by plaintiff at defendant's cost,

New Sulis Filed. Lorenzo S. Moody et al. vs. Frances A. Mann et al.; to quiet title. George Meixner vs. Emma Meixner; di-Clara E. Johnson vs. Albert Johnson; divorce. Abandonment. Indianapolis Fancy Grocery Company vs. Mary J. Grose et al.; note. Demand/\$400. Mary Brennan vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; policy. Demand, \$400. Herman Syrup vs. George Polen; damages. Demand, \$300. Center Building and Loan Association vs. Joseph M. Speake et al.; mortgage. De-Charles F. Fenton vs. Cleora May Fen-

on; divorce. Infidelity. TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. FOSTER. A London Journal's raise of American Diplomat.

London Graphic. The Hon. John W. Foster, of Washington, who has been retained by the Chinese government to act as their counsel to adivse them in their negotiations for peace with the Japanese government, ranks undoubtedly as America's greatest international lawyer and her most expert diplomat He has represented the United States in many important cases, including the late Bering sea arbitration commission at Paris. Mr. Foster's diplomatic career has been an extremely successful one. He was appointed minister to Mexico at the time relations between the two countries were very strained and hostilitles even threatened. He not only successfully adjusted the differences amicably between the two countries, but brought about cordial, friendly rela tions that have never since been disturbed He was next appointed American minister to Spain when complications had arisen regarding Cuba and the seizure of American ships and cargoes by Spanish customs authorities. All these matters were satisfactorily adjusted, and, further, under his advice the Spanish government made extensive reforms in their customs departments which have proved of enormous advantage to all European countries transacting business with Spain. For several years he held the position of American minister to Russia. Mr. Foster has also been especially successful in negotiating various commercial treaties when acting as special envoy from his government. On the retirement of the late Hon. James G. Blaine, President Harrison appointed Mr. Foster to succeed him as Secretary of State, in which office he exhibited the highest qualities of a statesman. There are many of his countrymen who would like to see him occupy the presidential chair, but as he is not a professional politician or an office seeker his only chances are likely to be those of a "dark

Mr. Foster is a man of quiet, unassuming presence, is exceptionally free from petty political and national prejudices, and is especially renowned for the scrupulously conscientious principle he has manifested throughout his career. It is doubtful if the government of China could have found a better qualified man to act as diplomatic counsel; and while he will undoubtedly serve the Chinese government to the utmost of his ability in their very critical situation, it is not likely the interests of Great Britain or the United States or the cause of civilization generally will suffer by his presence and advice.

Cosual Thought.

Kansas City Journal. In carrying out the principal that should not be spoken of the dead it is not necessary to slop over in compliments to a 1895, 64. The temperature for this month for min who everybody knows was undeserviteenty-five years, 63. Accumulated excess ing of high commendation.

CRISIS IN GERMANY

ONE OF TWO COURSES MUST BE ADOPTED BY THE YOUNG EMPEROR.

He Can Commit a Coup d'Etat and Restrict Suffrage, or Else Bring Himself Into Harmony with the Time.

Heidelberg Letter in Philadelphia Tele-The word "crisis" is so misused, often, that one becomes very weary of reading about crises. There are crises in France, Italy, Austria, Scandinavia and the Balkans. Everywhere in Europe where the people have been able to get into power and set their will up as against the government there are periodic crises, and the word has been so far debased in the common use as to include every kind of ministerial change. whether it be made easily and by constitutional means or whether there be attendant symptoms such as could rightly entitle it, perhaps, to the name of crisis. Italy has had a crisis on the bills for a long time past, and it is not less a crisis to-day, though Crispi has so far succeeded in converting parliamentary government there into a personal dictatorship, that there may, in the future, cease to be any more crises in that country. Germany, under Bismarck, had no crises, for he was such a marvelous political genius that he could see a crisis when it was miles away, around two or three corners, up a flight of stairs, and behind a mountain chain. When he saw it, he sent a dog after it, figuratively speaking, and throttled it. In late years, however, they have begun to have crises in Germany just as in other countries, and it is in regard to this that it is now in order to speak. The German crisis is such a one as they do not have in other countries every few months, and which fire the patience of American newspaper readers, but it is instead a great historical, constitutional crisis which the country is drifting into month by month and day by day, deeper and always deeper. When it will crystallize and come to a decisive stage no man can say, but this date is not far distant, as some people think. The individual who is responsible for this crisis is the Emperor William II, a man who, if the Telegraph were a newspaper published in Germany, and this statement were made in regard to him, would cause it to be confiscated by his police. This individual, who by the laws of dynastic descent inherited the thrones of Prussia and the Bismarckian empire, has manifested throughout his reign thus far such curious political tendencies that he has made his name a by-word and a reproach in every corner of the democratic modern Western world. The throne of Prussia has always been a paternal feugal office, but it his changed its character a trifle in the course of a hundred years, meagre as were the rights accorded to one people as judged by the political standards of other coun-

This William II, however, was so organized that he felt himself called upon to revive the ancient mediaeval power of the office and to make of himself a imitator of Alexander Great, Richard, the Lion-hearted, Ludwig with the Strong Teeth, or something of the kind. He in the first place dismissed Bismarck, which was an encouragement to the Liberals. He, however, at once announced that he would be his own Chancellor, and, entrenched behind the laws which protect the Emperor from criticism, he has been running a vacillating government ever since. He has had a couple of clerks in command of the chancellorship, the most servile of whom is the last, the Prince Hohenlohe, who still retains his place as the royal flogging boy, though he has reaped no laurels for his master except floggings, which he unfortunately cannot pass on any further, and which seem to stop at the intermediary. In some forms of slavery the master appears to have moral feeling sufficient to feel a blow directed at his slaves, but there are no symptoms of this kind in the political life

of Germany. THE PEOPLE'S MEAGRE RIGHTS. The people of Germany can express their opinion through but a single governmental channel, and that is the Reichstag, a popular representative parliamentary body created by the Bismarckian constitution. It is chosen by universal manhood suffrage, an importation from the West which has never gotten very fully naturalized. They do not have it in the state elections in Prussia and Mecklenburg, where the feudal system still exists in its ancient pristine purity; they have no popular suffrage at all. It is not a fair and honest universal suffrage even for members of the Reichstag, owing to the manner in which districts are gerrymandered in the Conservative interests and by reason of an irregular apportionment. The city of Berlin, for instance, has but six members, whereas it would, by a fair arrangement of districts, have as many as sixteen or seven-Some country districts, however, where the feudal system prevails, have actually gotten to be "rotten boroughs." At any rate, they have a population far below the legal limit. The Liberals have long been trying to re form the ballot laws, so that men could vote secretly. But this has remained a Utopian ideal up to the present time, and the nobles and big landlords find it more

satisfactory from the point of view of their own interests to drive in the serfs and vassals who are held in bondage on their great farms and have them vote publicly. The two wings of the Conservative party and the National Liberals to a somewhat lesser extent, have found their strength largely in the personal relations which exist between the landlord and the agricultural, laboring element. All these abominable inequalities Richter, he leader of the Liberals, al greatest, most patriotic, generous-minded warriors for the progress of the German people which the country has in the modern day produced, and the Social Democrats have been batting to abolish for many years. An Emperor, however, steps into place who says he will be his own Chancellor, and who is that. He makes speeches in which he says he is the " like the Czar of father of his country. Russia. They defeat his bills by overpowering majorities in the Reichstag, but he bobs up with some more of a different kind. He has no policy but to preserve his own throne. He considers it his holy right to present a measure to the Reichstag which represents a certain tendency this year, and of exactly an opposed tendency next year. He is the great, high, holy mogul who is responsible to nobody and who can represent one kind of politics as well as any other. He is described, and in a serious and scientific spirit, by writers on German constitutional law, as, for instance, Schulze, the Heidelberger, as holy, violable and irresponsible. If the Reichstag defeats one bill which he presents through his ministry, he sends in another. The ministry is trounced by big adverse majorities time after time, as during the present session, when they have been able to put through no bills except those maki - the regular appropriations, yet he does not call in new Ministers. By and by when, for certain res 3 of his own, he feels like it, he will ups., the entire Hehenlohe combination and bring some new men to the front. Bismarck and the old William of course did not consider it necessary to change Ministers, either, in time of defeat, though there was so much political skill

at the helm then that there were comparatively few defeats. THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT. On the other hand, what has been going on among the people, who, since they have had universal suffrage for members of the Reichstag, marked by inequalities though the representation be, has in this body been causing the throne and the powers in authority more or less embarrassment from the time the history of the German empire first began. Bismarck knew that it would be, but he also knew that public opinion had so far advanced at the time, especially in South Germany, that it was only by this means he could bring the states together. If anybody believes that Bismarck did this out of love for the people it might be worth while for him to pay a visit to the Old Man while he still lives and ask him this question. He is usually very free and naive in giving out his views and opinions in regard to democracy and vox populi. Bismarck, however, understood how to keep himself in the popular procession well enough to make the Germans, or at least a large part of them, think as he did. He went down to their level a little, and they came up to his a great deal, and thus there was a feint at popular government in Germany during the entire Bismarckian regime. There have always been the seeds of a liberal movement in Germany, as well as of a Socialist movement. With the devel-

opment of the young Emperor's peculiar ideas about the nature of the German constitution the democratic spirit began to grow, and the more he has inclined to offend against modern political standards the more sure and rapid has this growth Though in the appeal to the people in the | because it purifies the blood.

matter of the bill to enlarge the army two years ago, the government won by a small majority on the main issue, the Socialists, the Democrats, the Anti-Semites, and the Catholies, that is, the parties of protest sent back increased membership in their delegations, and a like tendency has mani-fested itself among the people at all the bye-elections since. Especially has this been true during the past few months, since the greatest social peace, its anti-revolu-tionary bill, the so-called Umsturzvorlage. The South German People's party has been sweeping up majorities in Wurtemburg, the Socialists have been taking districts which they never took before, and no one doubts that if the government were to appeal to the country to-day, the Radical, antimonarchical and anti-Prussian ciements would, with the Catholics, have almost un-

disputed control of the Chamber. A COUP D'ETAT OR WHAT? Thus the Emperor is in no frame of mind to appeal to the people, as Bismarck could do when he wanted anything. The Emperor knows that he has now in the Reichstag more support than he would have after new elections, and as the House has a constitutional lifetime of five years, with, therefore, three years yet to run, he, if he knows his business, will not dissolve until he must. In the meantime, with this House or another, which would be more hostile to him than this one is, what can the Kaiser do? He can as it is put through no legislation of a kind calculated to strengthen his dynasty and centralize the power of the govern-ment. He can collect no new taxes. In a new Reichstag his Ministers could, perhaps, not so much as pass the budget.

There are manifestly but two courses. The Kaiser must either issue a coup d'etat, as has been proposed on some sides, and restrict the suffrage, or he must alter his personal bearing towards the people and call in more liberal Ministries, which will represent more liberal political policies. Which will he do? It has been said that the Kaiser could not effect a coup d'etat of this sort. Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, said so lately in an interview in Figaro. It is not clear why the Kaiser could not do this if he had the nobles with him, which he has not earlier had, but who would doubtless rally to him in a case like this. It would be a violation of the Constitution, of course, but the various kings of the various states, acting together in the Bundesrath, could effect anything of this kind if they chose. The Emperor has at his supreme command the greatest army on the earth, and though it is true, as Liebknecht says, that the army is made up of the people, the same people who would be deprived of their suf-

Spinnlied. (For Gretchen on the Wheel.) Good health to all, good pleasure, good A favoring breeze-but not too high-

frage by the act, its officers are nearly

all conservative nobles, and insurrection or

disobedience of orders is scarcely conceiv

able. There never was a better field in

which to commit a coup d'etat than mod-

ern Germany.

For the outbound spin! Who rides may The open secret of earth and sky.

For life is quickened and pulses bound, Morbid questionings sink and die As the wheel slips over the gliddery ground And the young day wakes in a crimson

the merry comradeship of the road With trees that nod as we pass them by With hurrying bird and lurking toad, Or vagabond cloud in the noonday sky!

Oh, the wholesome smell of the good brown When showers have fallen for suns to Oh, the westward run to the mystic birth Of a silver moon in a golden sky!

Good health to all, good pleasure, good A favoring breeze-but not too high-For the homeward spin! Who rides may

The open secret of earth and sky. -Marguerite Merington, in June Scribner. PROOF OF HYPNOTIC POWER. Story of an Adventure in the French

Capital.

Washington Post. The following curious story of hypnotism was related by a well-known citizen of Washington who was recently in Paris. He has traveled extensively, and devotes much time in the study of occultism and kindred subjects. He says: "I was in a cafe situated near the Grand Opera House, a few weeks since, lunching. An English gentleman occupied the same table. At the adjoining table was a lady of strikingly aristocratic bearing, plainly but elegantly appareled. She had clearcut, regular features, light olive complexion, jet black hair, large, luminous, seintillating eyes of inky darkness, and with but a trace of white around them. The pupils contracted and expanded like the eyes of a cat. Her eyebrows were delicatey traced, symmetrically arched and coninuous, without a break between them. Her mouth was rather large, with full, red lips, and small, even, white, glistening teeth. She was tall, slender, and apparently elegantly formed, and appeared about thirty-five years of age. Attending her was a servant in livery. "I was conversing with the English gen-

tleman, who had just returned from India. where he had passed several months in investigating Eastern occultism. During our discussion Charcot's wonderful mesmeric or hypnotic abilities and experiments in the hospital he was connected with were referred to, when I expressed the opinion that only nervous, delicate, sickly and weak-minded persons were fully susceptible to hypnotic influence, and that no one

could hypnotize me while in normal condi-'The lady, who was closely observing us and listening to our conversation with apparent interest, in excellent English, with a slight foreign accent, addressed me, saying, in substance, 'Pardon me, a stranger, for interrupting you, but the statement just made by you is erroneous. There are many persons who are capable of hypnotizing you; in fact, I am certain that I can easily tunity I will convince you of your mistake. perceive you doubt my ability, also that you misinterpret my intentions, and entertain suspicions not creditable to me. To prevent possible loss to you, I suggest that you place your valuables in care of a friend and submit to a test.' I replied. you have aroused my interest and curiosity going to my hotel, where I will leave my

and I will at once adopt your suggestion by valuables and soon rejoin you. "On my return I found the lady where had left her. The Englishman, who had not participated in the conversation between the lady and myself, had left. I accompanied her to an elegant private carriage, with liveried driver and footman, that was awaiting her in front of the cafe. After a brisk drive of about twenty minutes we reached a fine three-story residence, one of a row exactly alike to exernal appearance. We entered a large, luxuriously furnished parlor on the first floor, with a fortune in bric-a-brac adorning it. The lady removed her hat and wrap, handed them to a female servant, and invited me to a seat on a large Turkish ottoman, back of a portiere that partially concealed one end of the parlor "I asked her if she was a professional hypnotist. She replied she was not; that she inherited the faculty from her mother and occasionally practised it for amusement and pleasure. I inquired wherein the pleasure consisted, if mental or physical, and she replied both, but principally physical and declined further explanation. She tool a seat in front of me, attached a metal mirror to her forehead by a rubber band passing around her head, grasped my hands with a firm, strong pressure, and requested me to remain mentally passive, gaze steadily into the mirror and take inspira-

"I followed directions, and after an inerval of perhaps ten minutes began to experience a calm, gentle, soothing influence stealing over me, similar in effects induced by a full opiate. I was fully cognizant of my surroundings and position, although dreamily wondering if it was hypnotic influence that I was experiencing. The mirror appeared to pulsate and enlarge, and a dim, shadowy mist began to form over it, which gradually assumed the distinct form and features of the lady. The ast I recollect was a clock striking 3. When I recovered consciousness, the following morning at 8 o'clock, awakened by a servant knocking at the door, I was in bed in my room at the hotel. "Except for a dizzy feeling and tired languid, physical condition, no ill effect followed the seventeen hours' suspension of my reasoning faculties. I inquired of the door porter the time of my return to the hotel the evening before, and he stated that I came in a private carriage a few minutes after midnight. For several days attempted to locate the house without

Skill on the Wheel.

San Francisco Chronicle. When you have attained a proficiency which enables you to take out your handkerchief, wipe your nose and replace the mouchoir in your pocket without slackening your pace, you have fairly graduated. Then you take your place and tell others how easy it is to learn, and how little trouble you had.

Salt rheum, with its intense itching, dry, hot skin, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla,

THE DEATH MICROBE

ASTONISHING DISCOVERY IN BAC-TERIOLOGY BY DR. PARKER.

Death Caused by a Microbe Which He Claims to Have Destroyed-Immortality for Plants and Animals.

New York Letter in St. Louis Globe-Demo-A discovery has just been made by the well-known physician Dr. Lloyd Parker, M. B., which, if substantiated, as it seems almost certain to be, will create a revolution, not only in medical sciences, but in the whole economy of life to which Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation will

seem as mere child's play. Hitherto each experiment has served to confirm the conclusion arrived at by the discovery, that death itself is caused by a certain specific microbe, that can be recognized and bred, just as the microbes of various diseases have been discovered and propagated by Koch, Pasteur and the other bacteriologists. The labors of these great men have made further discovery possible, and it was through the study of their achievements that Dr. Parker conceived the idea that, inasmuch as disease was caused by these infinitesimal derangers of the human system, the culmination of disease must have its own specific microbe to put the finish to the work of dissolution, without which, the various organs of the body, distempered and degraded from their pristine purity and vital activity, would remain a purulent mass of living corruption unable to resolve itself into its primal elements and to form other combinations, a process which we see taking place every day as defunct animal matter sinks into the earth or vanishes into the air to afford food for new and active organisms.

Reasoning thus, Dr. Parker commenced a series of experiments, with the design of finding that microbe though he should levote all his energies and all his time to Dr. Parker is a quiet, reserved and gentle-

manly man, of an extremely studious habit and little given to taking part in the ordinary trifles of life. From his earliest youth he has been an ardent and painstaking microscopist and his labors have been rewarded by many and strange discoveries, all tending towards the same point and culminating in this last and greatest | mere sake of scientific investigation?" of all, the microbe of death. THE MICROBE FOUND.

After a long course of experiments on various bodies, animal and vegetable, the strange phenomenon of the death of the Japanese day lily occurred to him. Why this plant should bloom for twelve hours only and then die, absolutely and entirely, not merely folding its calyx and going to sleep like other flowers, but literally giving up the ghost, as it were, and fading into nothingness, was the question he set himself to answer. For months he studied this fragile plant, and at length discovered, by the use of a powerful microscope, a curious thing imbedded in the very heart of the root. Invisible to the naked eye, it appeared under the lens as a hair-like spiral, that kept continually rolling and unrolling itself with an uncanny motion, different to that of any of those rod-like bacteria that had ever before come under

The flower was in full bloom, and, apparently, quite uninjured by his researches into the bulb from whence it grew. But when he exposed the little moving, writhing atom, by the aid of an exceedingly fine cambric needle, the leaves drooped, the cambric needle, the leaves droope flower withered, and the plant died in the twinkling of an eye. Rapid decomposition followed, and in an incredibly short space of time the flower had disappeared, leaving nothing behind but a slight, glary seum and a subtle scent that permeated the atmosphere of the room.

The discovery was made, the microbe of death was found. In an interview, Dr. Parker told of his discovery and his further inestigation thus: "When I had recovered from the excitement I felt at this strange result of my experiments I reasoned that, as the discovery of this strange microbe had caused the premature death of the lily, it was rather the microbe of life that I had destroyed than that of death. To determine the question. I took another flower in a like state of floral vigor, and with a very delicate scalpel, completely extracted the strange little squirming object, and closed up the orifice in the bulb by luting it with damp clay, as gardeners do in grafting. To my surprise, the flower, instead of withering as the other had done, seemed to blossom into fuller exuberance, as if some malefic influence had been taken away from it. "I put it carefully upon a shelf and watched till evening, expecting to see it fade and die, as the other flowers had invariably done. But, to my astonishment, it gave no sign of weakness, but folded its petals after the manner of other lilies,

and evidently enjoyed a healthful and IMMORTAL LILIES. "I left it carefully guarded from accident, and on visiting it the next morning I found it in full vigor and giving no signs whatever of dissolution. I watered it plentifully, and, taking some other flowers of the same species, subjected them to like treatment, with the result that my room was soon converted into a bower of ever-blooming lilies, none of which semed to have the least inclina-

the little wriggling atom I had extracted was the latent cause of death and had been suddenly and unduly excited to action by my touch with the cambric needle in the instance of the first flower, just as the Indian hooded cobra is excited and its of a rod or a whip. "The microbes which I had extracted from the other flowers were still continuing their gyrations embedded in the portion of the bulbs that I had taken away with them

tion to fade in winter, and this state of

months. Of course, I could not doubt that

floral immortality has lasted now

and which now were slowly rotting and developing a most disagreeable corpse-like "I set myself, therefore, to the task o finding out some chemical means of destroying them, and, after many experiments, succeeded in discovering that the vapor of pyro-ligenous acid, combined with some other substances, the names and quantities of which I am not yet prepared to make public, instantaneously destroyed this curious micro-organism, leaving no trace discoverable under the strongest mag-

nifying powers of the microscope "Having succeeded so well with the vegetable kingdom, I proceeded to experiment on the lower orders of the animal and selected the ephemerae, insects that live but for a day, as my subjects. Here again I was successful. May flies, midges and the various tribes of gnats were exposed to the purifying influence of the vapor I had discovered, and, one and all, continued in life till they became so annoying that was forced to catch them in gauze nets and annihilate them by violent means, which, by destroying their absolute bodies, rendered further existence impossible, as, even though deprived of the microbe of death and capable of living on forever, life, or the manifestation of life, is impossible without bodily organs.

"Rising in the scale of creation, my next experiment was made upon the amphibia, and there is a certain pond in the neighborhood of Southampton which is so thickly inhabited by immortal newts and eyerliving frogs that I was obliged to discontinue my experiments in that direction, lest I should bring about a renewal of the antediluvian period, when the earth was given over to reptiles.

A DOG REJUVENATED. "Advancing still further, I, to use the vulgar expression, 'tried it on the dog,'

and here (pointing to a fine St. Bernard) is the result of my experiment. When I first began with him he was in the last stages of canine decrepitude. He was old, mangy and rheumatic, and look at him now! The impersonation of health and vigor. And yet I have not ventured to apply my discovery to man. But I have no doubt that so far as his bodily structure is concerned, his life may be continued indefinitely. The spiritual part of his nature, however, beyond my ken. As a medical man, I deal with body, not with soul. I shall continue my researches carefully and prudently, verifying each experience as I go on. will, of course, take some years to prove whether the life that is continued by the abstraction of what I have ventured to call the microbe of death is transient or perthrough the withdrawai of a noxious influence or an absolute immortality, on the earth, at least; and till the end of my experiments has arrived, I shall keep my secret as to the means and manner, confident that, at present, I should do more harm than good by divulging it further."

It is either the most wonderful discovery that was ever made by man, or reason,

judgment and experiment go for nothing Time alone can tell. The doctor seemed disinclined to enter int any further particulars about his discovery, being of opinion that the time was not ripe for full disclosure. He instanced the pre-

No Drugs to CHEW No Stems to SMOKE No Nerves Quaking No Heart Palpitating

mature publication of Professor Koch's discovery of the bacteria of consumption and the hurried and imperfect use made by certain unscrupulous physicians of a remedy which, if left to time and further experience to develop, would and probably will yet prove of inestimable benefit to mankind, but which, in unskilled and rash hands, had proved to be rather an injury than other-

No Dyspeptio Aching

chlorodyne, or chloroform, ether or nitrous oxide, cocaine and the other anaesthetics or disinfectants that have given case to the suffering and safety to the use of the surgeon's knife had they been given over to unlicensed practitioners and quacks before their true quality and effect had been theroughly investigated and safeguarded by the care and attention of men of science, prudence and humanity. They would inevitably have killed more than they cured, and have been curses instead of bessings.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MICROBE. "But, surely, Doctor, there can be no harin in explaining the means by which you succeeded in destroying this microbe in the insects, reptiles and animals upon whom you operated. You are not, I believe a vivisectionist, and would shrink from inflicting pain, even on the lowest of animals, for the

"Certainly not. I hold that, inasmuch as the art of medicine and surgery has for its object the solacing of pain, it should not be inflicted by the professors of that art except in extreme cases, and, therefore, in my proceedings with vertebrate and blooded animals, such as guinea pigs, who proceedings with vertebrate and warraare the proto-martyrs of science, and dogs, who, as the friends of man are favorite objects of experiment, I have used hypodermic injections of the vapor condensed to the fluid state by extreme pressure. This fluid mingles with the blood as it circulates and annihilates the microbes, to which it is inimical, just as exposure to the vapor in its gaseous state destroys it in plants and insects, which latter inspire the fumes through the breathing tubes situated along their sides, as vegetables take it in through the pores of their leaves and roots.

"Independent of its destructive effect on the lethal microbe, the vapor and its condensation has a wonderful invigorating and healthful effect on both plants and ani-mals, and I am persuaded that it was dis-covered and used by the alchemists of old, and that the legends of elixirs of life, fountains of youth and earthly immortality had their origin in this discovery, which was kept secret, after the well-known usage of the learned men of former ages, and was recorded in mystical terms, not 'understanded of the people,' but comprehensible by initiates and adepts who strenuously refused it to the common herd lest they should 'eat of the tree of life and become as gods.' For this reason I have deermined not to intrust my discovery and ts methods of working to the public until t has been ripened by time, reflection and

IDENTIFYING HIS HAT. Incident That Caused Trouble Bee

tween Presbyterian Brethren, Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. One overhears all kinds of things in the street cars, especially in the summer cars, hose delusive ones that make the speaker ook out into space, and bring the ears of his neighbor at his back just in position to overhear every single thing he has to say, regardless of whether it is sultable for the amost home circle or the public rostrum. And no matter how innocent one is in etting into the car, or how averse to hearing the tale that is being poured into the ears of the man behind him, he must hear t. The position of involuntary eavesdropper is forced upon him, and once begun he has to hear the story out.

Just now the rider in the street car is

regaled with scraps of General Assembly gossip. The stories the departed ministers left behind them are being retold on every One of these that came floating over the back of a seat to the involuntary eavesdropper, last evening, shows that strategy is not confined to lawyers alone, and that ministers, while certainly as harmless as

"Yes," the big man was relating to the meek little man, "it's very hard to keep all the hats straight in a big crowd, where they are all taken off. Now, in the dining room of a large hotel there is usually a hat expert, who, as you come out, hands you your hat, and he never makes a mis-

doves, are occasionally as tricky as other

"Does sometimes," commented the meek little man. "Made one last week, between a regular Presbyterian and a U. P. It created the only coolness between the two assemblies I saw." "How was that?" queried the big man. "Well, both ministers were staying

the same hotel, and some way the darks there gave the regular Presbyterian's hat to the United Presbyterian. When the regular Presbyterian came to get his hat the darky told him his mistake, and the good brother set out for the Sixth U. P. Church to get back his hat if possible He took up his position on the doorster and gazed intently at the head gear of every approaching minister, and sure enough, though one man's hat looks exactly like another generally, he soon saw his own familiar tile set aloft on the head of a tall, sedate brother of the cloth. It's rather a delicate thing to approach a man with the question, Excuse me, sir, but where did you get that hat? but he did it, and the sedate man answered promptly: "'Would you be kind enough to let me see inside it? ventured the hat seeker.
"'No, sir, I will not,' was the prompt

"The questioner was repulsed but not conquered. A sympathetic crowd had gathered around, and he felt his dignity pust not suffer defeat. He looked at the sedate man intently. He was a smoker himself, and had a habit when fiding of sheltering his cigar while lighting in the crown of his silk hat. As a result the inside was pretty well marked by contact with the end of his lit cigar. As he gazed at the hat towering above him t occurred to him that the solemn man beneath it was not addicted to the use of the weed, and so he said:

'You are a smoker, are you not?' "No, indeed!" was the answer. "'Indeed, you are, now,' declared the minister, 'If you will be good enough to take off that hat I can prove it to all these brethern,' and looking, he added quietly, 'There's many a man who smokes that will never own it. "The solemn man turned red with anger and, snatching off his hat, extended it to the crowd. A roar of laughter followed as the Presbyterian said quietly: 'Did any of you ever see a man's hat burnt like that who doesn't smoke?" "'Take your nasty hat!' exclaimed the solemn man, hastily seizing the other

man's, and vanishing in the crowd." Then the talk drifted to the dirt of Pitts-

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